

In another investigation, out of 25 turtles caught in thirteen days, eight (32 per cent) contained evidence of 10 ducks and two grebes.

106 turtles which were trapped in 39 days scaled a total of one ton, an average weight of 21 lbs.

I am most grateful to all those who have so kindly assisted me with information and references.

References:

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Note on the Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone viridis* (Müller) in Southern Africa

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Having read the interesting paper by W. J. Lawson in *Bull. B.O.C.* vol. 82, 1962, p. 26 on *Terpsiphone viridis* I feel it necessary to add a few comments. Lawson divided the pale-throated populations into two forms, a southern one, *violacea* (Grant & Mackworth-Praed), with white under tail-coverts, and a northern one, *plumbeiceps* Reichenow, with rufous under tail-coverts (the difference being best seen in males). However, Lawson apparently overlooked the fact that I have reached exactly the same result a few years ago (Salomonsen 1949: 84-87), although I had to draw another nomenclatorial conclusion. My study was primarily based on the large collection in The British Museum (Nat. Hist.), the Musée du Congo Belge in Tervueren and the Zoologisches Museum in Berlin. The difference between the two forms in question is clinal, the coloration of the under tail-coverts changing gradually from whitish to cinnamon in the populations of Portuguese Angola, Kasai and Northern Rhodesia. The type locality of *plumbeiceps* is Malange in Angola. Seven adult males from this locality were examined; of these two had white under tail-coverts, four yellowish and only one cinnamon (*cf.* the table on p. 85 in my paper). As specimens with yellowish under tail-coverts are sometimes found also in the southern populations, the birds from Malange appeared to be nearest to them, and the name *plumbeiceps* could, at any rate, not be used for the form with cinnamon under tail-coverts inhabiting S.E. Congo. Consequently, I described the northern form as a new subspecies and called it *subrufa*. To the north *subrufa* is replaced by *kivuensis* Salomonsen in Ruanda Urundi and parts of Kivu, further east by *sua-helica* Reichenow (of which *ungujaensis* and *ruwenzoriae* are synonyms). The differences between *plumbeiceps* and *violacea* are so slight, almost non-existent, that *violacea* must be regarded as a synonym to *plumbeiceps*. Lawson is right when presuming that even the northern form (*subrufa*) migrates to the north in the non-breeding season; several specimens have been found in the rain forests as far north as Kunungu (near Bolobo) in northern Congo.

References:

- Lawson, W. J., 1962. On the distribution of the races of the Paradise Flycatcher, *Terpsiphone viridis* (Müller) in Southern Africa. *Bull. Brit. Ornith. Club* 82, pp. 26-30.
 Salomonsen, F., 1949, Two New African Paradise-Flycatchers (*Terpsiphone*). *Dansk Ornith. Foren. Tidsskr.* 43, pp. 84-87.